

### **REMARKS**

An excess claim fee payment letter is submitted herewith for three (3) excess total claims.

Claims 1-23 are pending in the application. Claims 1-10 have been amended to more particularly define the invention. Claims 11-23 have been added to assure Applicant the degree of protection to which his invention entitles him.

Claims 1-6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayes, et al., United Kingdom Patent Application 2,330,980, in view of Azima, et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,332,029 B1. Claims 7-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayes, et al., in view of Azima, et al., and further in view of Porrazzo, et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,872,855. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

### **THE CLAIMED INVENTION**

The claimed invention is directed to an electronic device which includes a main body, a display on the main body for displaying information, a plate member provided on the main body over the surface of the display, and a driving unit, positioned other than over the display, for vibrating the plate member in response to an audio signal.

In an embodiment, the plate member includes a transparent central section overlying the display and a colored section adjacent the transparent central section and positioned other than overlying the display, and the driving unit is connected to the colored section. In an exemplary embodiment, the colored section is an edge section circumscribing the transparent central section.

## **THE PRIOR ART REFERENCES**

### **The Hayes, et al. Reference**

Hayes, et al. discloses a mobile telephone which includes a main body, a display disposed on the main body for displaying information, and a plate member provided on the main body over the surface of the display. The plate member overlies the entire display.

### **The Azima, et al. Reference**

Azima, et al. discloses an acoustic device which includes a rectangular member that extends transversely of its thickness. At column 14, lines 6-19, Azima describes locating of a transducer to launch bending waves into the device. As there described, the transducer is positioned within the central area of the rectangular member.

### **The Porrazzo, et al. Reference**

Porrazzo, et al. discloses a loudspeaker with planar voice coils in plural layers.

## **ARGUMENT**

None of the references shows or suggests an electronic device as claimed. That is, none of the references shows or suggests an electronic device in which a transparent plate member extends over a display, and a driving unit, positioned other than over the display, vibrates the plate member in response to an audio signal.

Azima's driving unit is positioned within the central area of his rectangular member.

Hayes shows no driving unit. Even if Azima's driving unit were added to Hayes mobile telephone, the driving unit would be over the central area of the display. This would block part of the display from view, and so would be unacceptable in a mobile telephone in which the display is provided to make necessary and desired visual information available to the user. Consequently, not only would the combination of Azima's driving unit with Hayes mobile telephone not lead to the claimed invention, but also a person skilled in the art would not make the combination.

While Porrazzo shows planar voice coils in plural layers, still, Porrazzo does not provide the deficiencies of Hayes and Azima.

The claims recite that the driving unit is positioned other than over the display.

It is accordingly submitted that the combination of Hayes and Azima, with or without Porrazzo, does not provide a basis for rejecting the claims.

Minor errors have been corrected in the Specification and the Abstract, including correcting "electron device" to "electronic device." In view of the number of corrections, a Substitute Specification and a new Abstract are submitted herewith. The undersigned attorney affirms that the Substitute Specification contains no new matter.

## CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicant submits that claims 1-23, all the claims presently pending in the application, are patentably distinct over the prior art of record and are allowable, and that the application is in condition for allowance. Such action would be appreciated.

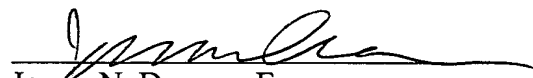
Serial No. 09/988,681  
Docket No. DP-827 US

Should the Examiner find the application to be other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the local telephone number listed below to discuss any other changes deemed necessary for allowance in a telephonic or personal interview.

To the extent necessary, Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 CFR §1.136. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any deficiency in fees, including extension of time fees, or to credit any overpayment in fees to Attorney's Deposit Account No. 50-0481.

Respectfully Submitted,

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ELECTRON ELECTRONIC DEVICE UTILIZING COVER FOR SPEAKER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an ~~electron~~ electronic device that is relatively small such as a portable radio terminal, and in particular, to an ~~electron~~ electronic device comprising a speaker for audio output and a display for displaying information visually.

Description of the Related Art

Relatively small sized ~~electron~~ electronic devices, for example, a portable terminal etc. as typified by a cellular phone and a PHS (Personal Handyphone System) are widely used. Such ~~electron~~ electronic device is generally provided with a speaker for conversation or for giving various instructions to the device by voice, and a display for displaying visual information such as characters and images.

Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. HEI5-191335 discloses a card-sized ~~electron~~ electronic device. Fig. 1 illustrates the device as an example of a conventional ~~electron~~ electronic device. The ~~electron~~ electronic device 101 is provided with a liquid crystal display (LCD) 102 at the nearly approximate center of the front surface, and keys 103 and a flat speaker 104 thereunder.

In addition, in Japanese Patent No. 2642530, there is disclosed a portable terminal that outputs audio information or image information corresponding to an ID card from its speaker or display.

In the meanwhile, the more the device is downsized, the larger proportion of its front surface is occupied by the display part.

Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate examples of ~~electron~~ electronic devices, which are portable terminals. The all-in-one portable terminal 111 shown in Fig. 2 is provided with a display 113 and operation keys 114 on the front surface of its main body 112. In addition, a miniature speaker 115 and a microphone 116 are disposed respectively on each side end.

Besides, the folding portable terminal 121 shown in Fig. 3 is provided with a display 123 and a speaker 124 at the upper side, and operation keys 125 and a microphone 126 at the lower side with a hinge connection 122 at the center.

5 In both examples of Figs. 2 and 3, the data displayed by the portable terminals 111 and 121 have been changing to the higher resolution images or larger volumes of text information. Consequently, it comes into question that how the portion of spaces occupied with the displays 113 and 123 is set for the relatively small-sized ~~electron~~ electronic devices  
10 under the limitation on sizes. In the actual situation, spaces for the speakers 115 and 124 are largely restricted in order to reserve the wider spaces for the displays 113 and 123.

On the other hand, in the ~~electron~~ electronic device provided with communication facilities such as the portable terminals 111 or 121, there  
15 are increasing occasions of downloading music and other various data from a server on the Internet, and accordingly, occasions of reproducing sound such as music etc. at its built-in speaker is also on the increase. In these circumstances, it is necessary to improve the sound quality of the speakers 115 and 124. Therefore, there is a limit to the miniaturization of  
20 the speakers 115 and 124, which is required to widen the displays 113 and 123.

As above, problems have been concretely pointed out with respect to the conventional portable terminal. These are commonly observed in a  
25 small-sized ~~electron~~ electronic device having a speaker and a display.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an ~~electron~~ electronic device, in which accommodation space of a display can  
be widened to the space where a speaker is disposed.

In accordance with the first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ~~electron~~ electronic device comprising: a main body, a display disposed at a prescribed position on the main body for showing information visually, a transparent plate member provided on the surface of the display, and a driving means installed at a prescribed position on the plate member for vibrating the plate member in response to an audio signal.

That is, in the first aspect of the present invention, the transparent plate member provided on the surface of the display vibrates in response to an audio signal to output sound. Consequently, the display can be situated even over the space where a speaker is supposed to be disposed, and thus obtaining a relatively large display.

In accordance with the second aspect of the present invention, an ~~electron~~ electronic device comprises: a main body being slender in shape as a hand set, which has a microphone near the end of its front surface; a display disposed in a prescribed space, which includes a space where a speaker is disposed, near the end opposite to the microphone on the main body for showing information visually; a transparent plate member provided on the surface of the display, and a driving means installed at a prescribed position on the plate member for vibrating the plate member in response to an audio signal.

That is, in the second aspect of the present invention, the display is situated even over the space where the speaker is supposed to be disposed on the slender shape hand set, and the transparent plate member provided on the surface of the display vibrates in response to an audio signal to output sound. Consequently, a relatively large display can be obtained.

In accordance with the third aspect of the present invention, in the first or the second aspect, the driving means includes magnets and a voice coil where an audio signal is inputted, either of which is installed on the

transparent plate member.

That is, in the third aspect of the present invention, the driving means for outputting sound is provided with the magnets and the voice coil. The magnets or the voice coil is installed on the transparent plate member to vibrate it, and thus enabling sound output.

In accordance with the fourth aspect of the present invention, in the first or the second aspect, the driving means are installed at plural places on the transparent plate member.

That is, in the fourth aspect of the present invention, there may be one or more driving means installed on the plate member. By installing the driving means at plural places, it is possible to uprate sound output and reduce accommodation space per a driving means.

In accordance with the fifth aspect of the present invention, in the first or the second aspect, the voice coil is a planar coil having a shape of a square frame. The magnets are disposed at places corresponding to both inside and outside of the frame of the voice coil on an opposite spaced surface to the surface where the voice coil is installed.

That is, in the fifth aspect of the present invention, a planar coil having a shape of a quadrilateral frame is used as the voice coil. The magnets are disposed at places corresponding to both inside and outside of the frame of the voice coil on an opposite spaced surface to the surface where the voice coil is installed, and thereby an audio signal is converted to vibrations of either/ both of the surfaces.

In accordance with the sixth aspect of the present invention, in the fifth aspect, plural planar coils are built up in the direction orthogonal to the surface where the coils are installed.

That is, in the sixth aspect of the present invention, plural planar coils are built up in the direction orthogonal to the surface where the coils are installed, and thus allowing enough volume of sound to be outputted.



## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The objects and features of the present invention will become more apparent from the consideration of the following detailed description  
5 taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view showing a conventional ~~electron~~ electronic device;

Fig. 2 is a plan view showing an example of a conventional portable terminal;

10 Fig. 3 is a plan view showing a conventional folding portable terminal having a hinge connection in its open state;

Fig. 4 is a front view of a portable terminal as an ~~electron~~ electronic device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a back view of a display cover of the embodiment of Fig. 4;

15 Fig. 6 is a cross section view of a drive taken along the line A - A' in Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a plan view showing a shape of a planar coil of the embodiment;

20 Fig. 8 is a cross section view taken along the line B - B' in Fig. 6 showing a physical relationship among the planar coil, the first magnet and the second magnet; and

Fig. 9 is a cross section view of a drive taken along the line A - A' in Fig. 5 according to another embodiment of the present invention.

## 25 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to the drawings, a description of preferred embodiments of the present invention will be given in detail.

Fig. 4 is a front view of a portable terminal as an ~~electron~~ electronic device according to an embodiment of the present invention. A portable

terminal 201 comprises a main body 202, a display/ speaker section 203, an operating section 204, and a microphone 205. The display/ speaker section 203 is located at the upper part of the front surface of the main body 202. The operating section 204 is disposed beneath the display/ speaker section 203, similarly to the conventional portable terminal shown in Fig. 2, and further, the microphone 205 is disposed thereunder. According to this embodiment, as is described above, a display and a speaker are united and form the display/ speaker section 203. The display/ speaker section 203 is provided with a display cover 206 in front thereof for protecting the surface of its LCD (liquid crystal display).

Fig. 5 is a back view of the display cover. The display cover 206 comprises a transparent part 211 and a colored part 212 that is arranged so as to surround the transparent part 211. The transparent part 211 corresponds to a liquid crystal panel (not shown), and protects the panel from external damages while retaining the display on the panel. The colored part 212 may be made of the same flat sheet material as the transparent part 211, however, it is colored in order to visually distinguish between a display area and other areas on the liquid crystal panel.

The colored part 212 is provided with a drive 213 that vibrates the display cover 206 to output sound. A pair of driving signal wires 214 and 215 extends from the drive 213.

Fig. 6 is a section of the drive 213 taken along the line A - A' in Fig. 5. The drive 213 includes first and second supporting sections 221 and 223, ~~an absorber~~ absorbers 222, a planar coil 226, and first and second magnets 231 and 232. The plate supporting section 221 is fixed on the colored part 212, and supports the second supporting section 223 with the ~~absorber~~ absorbers 222. There is a small space left between the first and second supporting sections 221 and 223. The ~~absorber~~ absorbers 222 is are made of elastic material, and thereby the second supporting section

223 can reciprocate ~~for~~ with respect to the first supporting section 221 in the directions indicated by arrow ~~215~~ 225. On the first supporting section 221, the planar coil 226 winding in a spiral is installed.

Fig. 7 illustrates the shape of the planar coil. The planar coil 226 is wound to form a rectangular frame so as to be efficiently disposed on the colored part 212 shown in Fig. 5. Each end of the planar coil 226 is electrically connected to one end of the respective driving signal wires 214 and 215.

Fig. 8 is a section taken along the line B - B' in Fig. 6 showing a physical relationship among the planar coil, the first magnet and the second magnet. The first magnet 231 and the second magnet 232 are located at positions opposed to, but avoiding the planar coil 226 on the second supporting section 223 shown in Fig. 3 6. The first magnet 231 is located so that its tip fits in a space 235 within the frame of the planar coil 226. The second magnet 232 is arranged a little outside the outmost circumference of the planar coil 226.

Consequently, when an audio signal is applied via a pair of the driving signal wires 214 and 215, a magnetic field is generated in the planar coil 226. Subsequently, the first and second supporting sections 221 and 223 repeatedly come close to and away from each other under the interaction between the magnetic field and magnetic fields of the first and second magnets 231 and 232 according to Fleming's law. Thus the display cover 206 vibrates while resonating.

As is described above, an audio signal outputted from an amplifier (not shown) is applied to the planar coil 226 via the driving signal wires 214 and 215, and thereby sound is outputted from the whole display cover 206. Namely, a portable terminal according to the present invention does not need to have sound output holes for a speaker as well as a speaker provided on the front surface differently from a conventional one.

Incidentally, in the description of this embodiment, the second supporting section 223 is supported by the first supporting section 221. Instead, the second supporting section 223 may be fixed on an immobile member (not shown), and the first supporting section 221 may be  
5 elastically supported by the ~~absorber~~ absorbers 222.

Fig. 9 illustrates another embodiment of the present invention, and corresponds to Fig. 6 in the above embodiment. In Fig. 9, the like components are designated by the like reference numerals as in Fig. 6, and explanation thereof will be omitted. In this embodiment, a planar coil 301  
10 having the same shape as the planar coil 226 shown in Fig. 7 is directly fixed on the colored part 212 as a substitute for the first supporting section 221 shown in Fig. 6.

The planar coil 301 is provided with a plate insulation 302 having a frame shape equal in size to the coil 301 on the surface facing to the  
15 second supporting section 223. In addition, the same planar coil 226 in the previous embodiment is installed on the insulation 302 to the surface facing the second supporting section 223. In this manner, two planar coils 301 and 226, and the insulation 302 are installed so as to form the tri-layer structure, and have a space in the center similarly to the previous  
20 embodiment. Each end of the planar coil 226 is electrically connected to each end of the planar coil 301 through the insulation 302 by conducting wires 303 and 304. Accordingly, electric current is passed through in the same direction at both planar coils 226 and 301.

As is the case with the previous embodiment, the first and second  
25 magnets 231 and 232 are disposed on the second supporting section 223. The structure is identical to that of the previous embodiment. Therefore, in a portable terminal of this embodiment, a stronger magnetic field is produced due to the addition of the planar coil 301 to the planar coil 226. As a result, the display cover 206 vibrates by driving force stronger than

that applied in the previous embodiment in relation to the magnets 231 and 232. Thus larger volume of sound is outputted.

While planar coils have three layers with an insulation between them in this embodiment, more coils may be added to the layers with  
5 interstratifying insulations. Moreover, the coil may be wound around a bobbin disposed perpendicular to the display cover 206. Besides, although the drive part 213 is located at a side of the display cover 206 in the above embodiments, it is a matter of course that a drive may be installed at any position on a display cover. Furthermore, while a  
10 description has been given about a ~~potable~~ portable terminal in the above embodiments, the present invention is naturally applicable to other ~~electron~~ electronic devices.

As set forth hereinabove, in accordance with the present invention, a transparent plate member provided on the surface of a display vibrates in  
15 response to an audio signal to output sound. Consequently, the display can be situated even over the space where a speaker is supposed to be disposed, and thus ~~obtaining~~ permitting a relatively large display. In addition, there is no need to provide a ~~potable~~ portable terminal with sound output holes for a speaker, and therefore it is possible to improve  
20 the damp proof effect.

Moreover, in accordance with an aspect of the present invention, driving means are installed at plural places on the plate member, and therefore it is possible to uprate sound output and reduce accommodation space per a driving means.

25 Furthermore, in accordance with another aspect of the present invention, plural planar coils are built up in the direction orthogonal to the surface where the coils are installed, and thus enough volume of sound can be outputted.

While the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been

described using specific terms, such description is for illustrative purposes only, and it is to be understood that changes and variations may be made without departing from the spirit or the scope of the following claims.

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An ~~electron~~ electronic device, in which accommodation space for a display can be extended over the space where a speaker ~~is supposed to~~ might be ~~disposed, is realized~~ provided. A portable terminal, as an example of an ~~electron~~ electronic device, is provided with a display/speaker section, an operating section, and a microphone on the front surface of its main body. The portable terminal does not have an independent speaker. A display cover located in front of the display/speaker section for protecting the display surface vibrates in response to an audio signal by a drive to output sound. Consequently, the display can be situated even over the space where a speaker ~~is supposed to~~ might be ~~disposed~~ provided.